

201 KAR 12:100. Sanitation standards.

RELATES TO: KRS 317A.130

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 317A.060

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 317A.060 authorizes the Kentucky Board of Cosmetology to regulate the practice of cosmetology, nail technology, and esthetics in Kentucky and establish standards for the course and conduct of school owners, instructors, apprentice instructors, licensed cosmetologists, nail technicians, beauty salons, nail salons, cosmetology schools, and estheticians to protect the health and safety of the public. This administrative regulation establishes sanitation standards for all licensed facilities.

Section 1. General Sanitation. The entire licensed facility, including all equipment, employees, and implements contained in the facility, shall be continually maintained in a sanitary manner.

Section 2. Methods of Sanitizing. (1) All implements used on the public shall be sanitized. Each method of sanitation shall be bacteriologically effective.

(2) A commercially prepared sanitizing agent or disinfectant shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. An approved sanitizing agent or disinfectant shall be:

(a) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered bactericidal, virucidal and fungicidal disinfectant that is approved for use in hospital settings and used in accordance with the instruction label for dilution ratio and contact time; or

(b) EPA-registered Sodium Hypochlorite 5.25 percent or higher (household bleach) product used in accordance with the instructions for disinfection and dilution on the label. Bleach shall be active (not expired) with a manufacture date of less than six (6) months prior to use.

Section 3. Chemical Safety. All chemicals used in a licensed facility shall be:

(1) Transported and stored in accordance with the manufacturer's label;

(2) Stored in original containers in locked cabinets that are not in public spaces or bathrooms;

(3) Mixed and applied to individuals as specifically instructed by the manufacturer's label, including patch tests; and

(4) Discarded according to the manufacturer's label and, if applicable, local, state, and federal rules.

Section 4. Disinfection of Implements and Spills; Blood and Body Fluids. (1) Each implement and surface used in a licensed facility shall first be thoroughly cleaned prior to disinfection.

(a) Disinfectants shall be prepared fresh daily and each time the solution becomes diluted or soiled.

(b) Contact Time. To clean a surface, it shall be left wet or completely immersed for ten (10) minutes or longer as required by the manufacturer for disinfecting against HIV, HBV, and all other viruses, bacteria, and fungi.

(c) Any nonporous surface that comes in contact with blood or body fluids shall first be cleaned with warm soapy, detergent water, and then an appropriate disinfectant shall be used.

(2) All used implements shall first be cleaned of visible dirt, debris, or bodily fluids with warm soapy, detergent water and then disinfected by completely immersing in an appropriate disinfectant.

(a) All implements that come into contact with intact skin, blood, or bodily fluids shall be

thoroughly cleaned before immersion in an appropriate disinfectant.

(b) For personal protection against blood-borne pathogens, cleanup shall be done wearing protective gloves and gowns. Eye protection shall be used for large spills.

(3) A container other than the original manufacturer's container used for application of appropriate disinfectant shall be properly labeled as to contents, percentage solution, and date mixed.

(4) Cleanup items from minor cuts or items containing blood or other bodily fluids shall be double bagged or placed in biohazard containers. A licensee shall consult with the local health department for directions about disposal of biohazard containers.

(5) Styptics to arrest bleeding shall be used only in liquid or powder form and shall be applied by clean gauze, cotton, or any other sanitary item.

(6) All Food and Drug Administration (FDA) designated "medical devices" shall only be disinfected by appropriate EPA-approved disinfectants in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(7) All esthetics facilities shall employ a sharp's disposal container as needed for disposal of hazardous materials.

Section 5. Disinfection Procedures. (1) Shampoo Bowls. All shampoo bowls or similar items shall be sanitized after each use.

(2) Towel warmers shall be disinfected daily using sanitizing wipes or a spray and left open to allow the warmer to dry completely.

(3) Towels used in a towel warmer both wet and dry shall be washed daily and replaced.

(4) Electrical equipment that provides circulating, whirlpool, or vacuum effects including a microdermabrasion or facial machine and a pedicure station shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use by removing all movable parts by:

(a)1. Filling, circulating, cleaning, and disinfecting with the use of hospital grade disinfectant; or

2. The ten (10) percent bleach solution that is circulated through the machine for the minimum time recommended by the manufacturer; and

(b) Rinsing and air drying, or wiping dry with a clean cloth or paper towel.

(5) A nail drill or body treatment equipment shall be:

(a) Cleaned and disinfected after each use by removing all movable parts; and

(b)1. Flushed, cleaned, and disinfected bi-weekly with the use of hospital grade disinfectant; or

2. The ten (10) percent bleach solution circulated through the machine for the minimum time recommended by the manufacturer.

(6) Heated electrical equipment, such as a thermal iron shall be sanitized by the heat source. Unheated parts of heated electrical equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(7) All other electrical equipment, including clippers and attachments, shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use by:

(a) Removing hair and all foreign matter from the equipment; and

(b) Completely saturating the clipper blade and attachment with an EPA-registered high-level disinfectant solution, spray, or foam used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(8) All nonporous items to be used on multiple clients shall be cleaned and disinfected after use.

(9) Drill bits shall be soaked in acetone to remove product, scrubbed, and soaked in disinfectant for full contact time.

(10) All nonelectrical items required to be cleaned and disinfected after each use including,

combs, brushes, shears, hair clips, hair rollers, pushers, nippers, and plastic or metal spatulas shall be cleaned and disinfected. All multi-use items shall be stored in clean, covered container marked "disinfected" or "ready to use".

(11) Wax pots shall be completely cleaned and disinfected when the wax is contaminated or debris is visible through the following steps:

- (a) Wax shall be emptied and disposed of properly;
- (b) Pots shall be washed with detergent and rinsed;
- (c) All pot surfaces shall be wiped or sprayed with EPA- registered disinfectant following manufacturer's guidelines for contact time;
- (d) Pots shall be air dried or wiped dry with a clean paper towel;
- (e) New wax shall always be used and pots shall remain covered at all times; and
- (f) Paraffin wax shall be portioned out to prevent contamination between clients and disposed of immediately.

(12) Any item that may not be cleaned and disinfected is considered single use and shall be disposed of after each use. This includes nail files or emery boards made of any material except metal or glass, all cotton, buffing blocks, pumice stones, wooden cuticle pushers, slipper shoes, toe separators, wooden spatulas, neck strips, and paper coverings.

Section 6. Proper Protection of Neck. (1) A shampoo apron, hair cloth, or similar article shall not be placed directly against the neck of the patron, and shall be kept from direct contact with the patron by means of a paper neck band or clean towel.

(2) A neck band of paper shall not be used more than once.

(3) A towel or cloth shall not be used more than once without proper laundering.

Section 7. Use of Creams. (1) A cream or other semi-solid substance shall be removed from its container with a clean, sanitized spatula.

(2) A spatula made of a washable nonabsorbent material shall be sanitized before re-use.

Section 8. Special Solution Containers. Single use product containers shall be used to prevent the contamination of unused solution. All leftover product shall be disposed of, not re-used.

Section 9. Use of Powder. Powder shall be dispensed from a shaker or similar receptacle and shall be applied with a disposable puff, or cotton pledget, or other disposable applicator.

Section 10. Walls and Floors. Walls, floors, and fixtures shall be kept sanitary and clean at all times.

Section 11. Trash Containers and Debris. (1) All trash containers shall have solid sides, a lid or cover, and a liner shall always be used. Lids shall close completely.

(2) All hair and debris shall be swept up immediately following each client and placed in the closed trash container.

Section 12. Proper Laundering Methods. (1) All cloth towels, robes, and similar items shall be laundered in a washing machine with laundry detergent and chlorine bleach used according to the manufacturer's directions for sanitation purposes.

(2) Laundry may be done through a commercial laundry service.

(3) A closed, dustproof cabinet shall be provided for clean towels and linen, and a closed, side vented hamper or receptacle shall be provided for all soiled towels and linens.

Section 13. Personal Hygiene. (1) Every person licensed or permitted by the board shall thoroughly cleanse his or her hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer of at least seventy (70) percent alcohol immediately before serving each patron.

(2) Hand sanitizer shall be made available for use by patrons at each nail station in the licensed facility.

(3) A cosmetology instrument or implement shall not be carried or stored in a pocket, belt, apron, or smock.

Section 14. Prohibited Items. The following sanitation methods and cosmetology practices shall be prohibited:

(1) Methyl Methacrylate acid (MMA);

(2) Isobornyl Methacrylate (IBMA);

(3) Blades for cutting the skin;

(4) UV Sterilizers;

(5) Roll on wax;

(6) Waxing of nasal hair;

(7) Any product banned by the FDA; and

(8) Live fish, leeches, snails and other living creatures for use in any cosmetic service (KBHC:San-1; 1 Ky.R. 1399; Am. 2 Ky.R. 144; eff. 8-13-1975; 5 Ky.R. 806; 970; eff. 6-6-1979; 16 Ky.R. 1609; eff. 4-12-1990; 20 Ky.R. 1031; 1781; eff. 1-10-1994; 30 Ky.R. 1332; 1917; eff. 2-16-2004; 40 Ky.R. 382; 1032; eff. 12-6-2013; 44 Ky.R. 1378, 1814; eff. 3-9-2018; TAm eff. 4-3-2018.)